

OR

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th May 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta ...	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Sansodhinī"	Chittagong ...	600	
3	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	700	15th May 1882.
5	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....	26th ditto.
6	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ...	.....	20th ditto.
7	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto ...	.....	23rd ditto.
8	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	16th ditto.
9	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000	
10	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	16th ditto.
11	"Chāruvartā"	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	15th ditto.
12	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	21st ditto.
13	"Dūt"	Calcutta ...	.....
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	19th ditto.
15	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	.....	20th ditto.
16	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	20th ditto.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye ...	200	
18	"Medinī"	Midnapore ...	.....	22nd ditto.
19	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	19th ditto.
20	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
21	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	22nd ditto.
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	.....
23	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	19th ditto.
24	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	25th ditto.
26	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	500	21st ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	17th ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	22nd ditto.
29	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....
30	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	20th ditto.
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha"	Commillah ...	.....	20th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
33	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	18th to 23rd May 1882.
34	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	22nd to 25th ditto.
35	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	17th to 25th ditto.
36	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	22nd and 23rd ditto.
37	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	.....	15th to 27th ditto.
38	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto ...	365	23rd May 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
40	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	18th May 1882. 22nd ditto.
41	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	
42	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	
43	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
44	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	19th ditto.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
45	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....	12th April & 17th May 1882.
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
46	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar ...	.....
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
47	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	13th May 1882. 14th ditto.
48	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
49	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	
Fortnightly.				
50	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
51	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	.....

POLITICAL.

1. The *Sádháraní*, of the 21st May, devotes three articles to the subject of Ireland. The first is headed—"It is dangerous to write of Ireland," and the

Ireland.

Editor shows how it is so. The Vernacular Press Act has indeed been repealed, but the distrust which gave it birth has not yet disappeared from the minds of the rulers. The reason why even a peaceful Hindu or Mahomedan gentleman has to pay for and take out a pass for the possession of a fowling-piece, while any Eurasian, however wicked he may be, may freely use his rifle, is simply this: that Government views the former with a feeling of deep distrust. Now, if the people who are thus distrusted say anything on behalf of the Irish, Government will at once condemn it as an attempt to excite disaffection; and this difficulty will continue so long as the Government of this country remains a Government by force, and of foreigners. The second article is headed—"And yet one cannot help referring to the subject of Ireland." India, remarks the writer, cannot but take an interest in what is going on in Ireland. She must do this because of the necessities of her very position, which makes her a dependent upon the favours of England. Now England will not have the leisure or inclination to confer any benefits upon the people of this country if troubles in Ireland continue to engross her attention. For this reason, as also for the fact that the British nation will learn a lesson from the present state of that island, the state of Ireland has become a matter of anxiety to the people of India. The third article refers to the causes of Irish discontent.

SADHARANI,
May 21st, 1882.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 15th May:—The scheme of local self-government is a most important

Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of local self-government.

one. The seed sown by Lord Ripon today is probably destined to bear fruit which will be enjoyed by succeeding generations for ages to come. It is not therefore desirable that this important question should be hastily decided by Government; nor do the people desire that the boon of complete self-government should be at once conferred upon them. By self-government they do not understand free government. They do not even ask that they should be vested with complete executive powers, Government only watching their movements. The final and the highest powers will remain, as they now are, in the hands of Government; and what the people ask is that they should be permitted to manage their own affairs under its direct supervision. They have no objection to offer to the proposal to appoint officials as members of district and local Boards, but what they do object to is the idea of making Magistrates chairmen of these Boards, an idea which, if adopted, will inevitably lead to failure. Sir Ashley Eden has done well by proposing to make the local Board the unit of local self-government; but his plan of appointing members does not appear to be a good one. Then, as for the chairmen of the local Boards, it would be well if they were not selected from the ranks of officials. There is now in almost every sub-division at least one or two independent persons who are fit for this office. Would it not be better if, instead of appointing District Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates as chairmen of the Boards, those officials were vested with certain important powers only in connection with the district Boards and kept at some distance therefrom? The sub-divisional officer also should be allowed to interfere only when he found matters going wrong. The relation between this officer and members of the local Boards should be similar to that which

CHARU VARTÁ,
May 15th, 1882.

exists between a Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrates under him.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 16th, 1882.

3. Writing on the same subject, the *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 16th May, condemns the scheme of local self-government framed by Sir Ashley Eden on grounds noticed in previous reports.

Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of local self-government.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 16th, 1882.

4. The following observations are extracted from an article in the *Bhārat Mīhīr*, of the 16th May:—If the principles of free trade be of universal application, how is it that, while the cotton duties

The abolition of the cotton duties and Manchester piece-goods.

have been abolished in India, the duty levied in England on Indian tea and coffee is retained? Lord Hartington justifies its retention on the ground that it is necessary for the purposes of English revenue, and that its repeal would benefit India at the expense of other countries exporting those articles. But comparing England with India, the one poor and the other wealthy, was not the retention of the cotton duties required in the interests of Indian revenue? Then, again, are India and other countries to be seen with an equal eye by England? In spite of all the arguments which may be adduced to the contrary by Lord Hartington and Major Baring, the people of this country will never be able to banish from their minds the impression that in the matter of these duties India has been sacrificed on the altar of Manchester. The measure will be productive of injurious consequences to the cloth mills of Bombay. Now is there no remedy for this state of things? The writer himself makes the reply which is that the people should resolve to discontinue the use of Manchester piece-goods. This should not appear an impossible task. The Americans at one time attempted it with success.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
May 20th, 1882.

5. The *Sulabha Samāchār*, of the 20th May, observes that the scheme of self-government drawn up for Bengal by Sir Ashley Eden is characteristic of its author. It is marked by many good qualities, and at the same time disfigured by many serious defects. The scheme, if adopted, will have the effect of excluding the educated natives of the country from all benefit thereof, inasmuch as most of them do not possess the proposed property qualification, and of centralizing all power in the hands of District Magistrates.

Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of local self-government.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
May 20th, 1882.

6. The *Hālisahar Prakāshikā*, of the 20th May, condemns the action of Lord Ripon in having invited an expression of opinion from European Civilians as to the desirability of empowering

Trial by native Civilians of European British subjects.

native Civilians to try European British subjects. Is not His Excellency able to see the glaring injustice involved in the present practice? The persons who have been consulted are not likely to support a proposal, the adoption of which would affect their own powers. Lord Ripon should fearlessly do his duty, regardless of the opinions of others.

GRAMVARTTA
PRAKASHIKA,
May 20th, 1882.

7. The *Grāmavartā Prakāshikā*, of the 20th May, remarks that the scheme of local self-government framed by Sir Ashley Eden, though it abounds in high-sounding phrases, in reality gives the people but little in addition to what was given them by Sir George Campbell. Government is making a noisy demonstration, which will bear but small fruit. The writer proceeds to condemn the proposal to appoint magisterial officers as chairmen of the local Boards, and asks that the elective system should be introduced into at least the most advanced districts.

Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of local self-government.

8. The *Bangabási*, of the 20th May, dwells upon the poverty and indebtedness of the landholders in Jhansi, and the duty of Government, which is mainly

The encumbered estates in Jhansi.

responsible for this state of things, to adopt suitable measures for delivering them from their embarrassments. The Bill now before the Indian Legislative Council is not likely to answer the requirements of the case. Nay, if passed into law, the measure will only aggravate the confusion and difficulty. The relief proposed to be given to the indebted by Government would be no relief; the encumbered estates would be sold either by the mahajun in due course, or by Government under the provisions of this law. What is required is that Government should take charge of the estates and adopt measures for paying off the debts.

BANGABASI,
May 20th, 1882.

9. The *Sádháraní*, of the 21st May, observes, in reference to the rules recently published by Government regarding the re-issue of lost currency notes

Lost currency notes.

and of such notes as consist of two wrong halves joined together, that the effect of their operation will be to increase the difficulties of those who may have unfortunately lost a currency note. The ignorant in the mofussil particularly, who do not keep any record of currency notes, will be seriously inconvenienced. A person applying for re-issue of a lost note will have to produce an amount of evidence which he will often find it extremely difficult to procure. But why has Government changed the old rules on this subject? It is remarkable that almost all the changes which have been made of late years have been for the worse. Were the old rules regarding the re-issue of lost currency notes so bad that they caused every year a large loss to Government?

SADHARANI,
May 21st, 1882.

10. The same paper sets forth the points of agreement and of difference between the scheme of local self-government framed by Sir Ashley Eden and the Resolution recorded by the Government of India on the

Lord Ripon's Resolution on local self-government.

subject, a telegraphic summary of which has appeared in the daily papers. The Editor remarks that, though there may be difference of opinion as to whether or not Lord Ripon is an able administrator, one thing is clear, namely, that His Excellency has not been idle so far as the subject of local self-government is concerned. It is quite possible that the representations of men like Sir David Wedderburn regarding the necessity of giving the people of India a share in the government of their country reached the throne of Her Majesty, who urged the matter upon the Viceroy. After noticing the salient features of the Government Resolution, the writer proceeds to make the following observations:—"One could not help wishing that a Governor-General whose policy is so liberal, whose resolutions are marked by such breadth of view, who is so eager to carry out the orders of Her Majesty, had possessed the ability, the despatch and the business capacities of Sir George Campbell. One Eden has crossed the sea, but a hundred, nay a thousand, Edens still defile India with their presence. These men will endeavour, by hook or by crook, to render abortive the liberal policy of this noble Viceroy, and raise innumerable difficulties and obstacles in the way of success. Lord Ripon again will retire after five years, and the next Viceroy will perhaps be a second edition, improved and enlarged, of Lord Lytton, and will cut up by the roots our hope of local self-government. Hence it is that one feels the wish that what is on paper today might be reduced to practice tomorrow, that the Being who put such a noble impulse in Lord Ripon's heart, might also give him the power to act according to it. Will the gods hear this our prayer?"

SADHARANI.

Dacca Prakash,
May 21st, 1882.

11. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 21st May, expresses a hope that Lord Ripon will do justice in the case of the inhabitants of Bogra who have petitioned him against certain doings of Mr. Sharp. Sir Ashley Eden's decision has failed to give satisfaction.

Dacca Prakash.

12. The same paper dwells on the injustice involved in the large expenditure incurred on Ecclesiastical establishments in India. The practice is opposed to the spirit of Her Majesty's gracious proclamation of 1858.

Expenditure on Ecclesiastical establishments.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since that proclamation was issued, but the pledges of religious neutrality contained therein have not only been overlooked, but purposely violated. By its expenditure of the public revenues which are raised from people professing different creeds on Ecclesiastical establishments, its desire to curtail Hindu holidays, the encouragement given by it to Christian Missionaries who are constantly abusing the religion and the gods of the people, Government is losing its popularity both with the Hindus and Mahomedans.

Som Prakash,
May 22nd, 1882.

13. The *Som Prakash*, of the 22nd May, continues the subject of the future of India noticed in paragraphs 16 and 19 of our Reports of the 13th and 20th May respectively.

The future of India.

Having in the first two articles shown that natives of the country can and will never rise against the British Government, the writer in the article under notice proceeds to discuss the question whether Englishmen settled as colonists in India will ever be able to attempt the task. Now at the outset, owing to the peculiar and unhealthy climate of India which is unsuited to the English constitution, there is very little probability of Englishmen planting permanent colonies in this country. This view of the question gains additional force from the consideration that, owing to difference of creed, colour and race, the English and natives are not likely to contract marriages, which alone, if there was a possibility of such ties being formed, might remove the existing race antagonisms and lead to a fusion of the two peoples. Though therefore all plans of general colonization would be attended with failure, small colonies in hill stations, where the climate is congenial to the English constitution, might thrive in some measure, but here also there is a great difficulty which would require to be got over, namely that connected with the question of earning a livelihood. All things considered, there is not therefore much probability of colonies of Englishmen being established in India. The writer next proceeds to consider whether any danger might reasonably be apprehended from the Eurasians, a growing community, favoured by Government and enjoying privileges which are not allowed to the natives of India. The Eurasians are somewhat intimately connected with Europeans, and are in many respects their equals and rivals. It is but reasonable to suppose that this community will in time become very powerful and contest for supremacy with Englishmen. But they are not likely to be successful in such attempts, because they will not be able to obtain the sympathy and co-operation of the natives of India from whom they keep themselves aloof, whilst unaided they will be too weak to fight the English. Even if it were supposed that the large majority of natives having gradually died out in consequence of poverty, disease and insufficient food, the few survivors were compelled to join the Eurasians against the English, the chances of success would still be small. The rebels would soon find their stock of arms and ammunition exhausted and without the means of supplying their empty arsenals, inasmuch as arms and ammunition are not manufactured in India. They would therefore most probably seek the aid of some foreign power, and that would mean a division of the country with the new-comers, and ultimately a complete transfer of the country to

their rule. Thus far from achieving their freedom, the Eurasians would become subject to a race of strangers. From a careful review of all these circumstances there results a clear conviction that the British nation will never suffer any injury from the action of the colonists.

14. The same paper observes, in reference to the last Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, that the percentage of boys attending school is very small compared with the populations of these provinces. There is but little educational work done outside of towns. In villages in the mofussil, the inhabitants are poor, while there are no good teachers or schools. The accounts of most of the Government aided schools are false and concocted. In the village pathshalas again, which are but very poorly attended, many of the pupils do not in their studies proceed beyond the alphabet, and if these were shown as they have been as pupils receiving education, the country might indeed be congratulated on the success of its educational operations. The state of things was much better in former times. Every village had two or three pathshalas where the pupils acquired great proficiency in mental arithmetic and handwriting. All this has now changed. The writer suggests that Government should increase the number of circle pundits, whose duty it would be to visit village pathshalas and teach the gurumahashayas.

15. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 22nd May, points out the necessity of reducing the large number of holidays now enjoyed by the Civil Courts. The Editor would make this proposal applicable even to the Calcutta High Court. Owing to improved means of communication at the present time, there does not exist the necessity of granting long vacations to Judges.

16. The same paper remarks that a perusal of the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government has convinced the public what it had felt after reading Lord Ripon's first Resolution on the subject, that no other Viceroy since the time of Lord Canning has shown so much greatness of mind and love for the people. His action in the matter of the Inland Emigration Act and the Criminal Procedure Code had produced a fear in the public mind that evil counsel would prove too strong for him, but all fear and uneasiness has now vanished. The Editor sincerely thanks Lord Ripon for the noble sentiments contained in the Resolution under notice.

17. The *Prabháti*, of the 15th May, directs the attention of Government to the necessity of taking into consideration the statements regarding the proposal to appoint a paid Vice-Chairman which are contained in a memorial made to the Lieutenant-Governor by certain rate-payers of that municipality.

18. The same paper, of the 26th May, thanks Lord Ripon for setting aside the recommendations made by the local Governments in connection with the subject of self-government (see paragraph 16).

19. A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Darassaltanat*, writing from Panduah, directs the attention of Government to the hardship caused to aymadars, lakhirajdars, talukdars, and others in the Hooghly district, holding joint and undivided landed property and liable to pay the road and other cesses, by the practice on the part of the amlah attached to the Collectorate of that district of not issuing notices to defaulters in proper manner. In fact

SOM PRASAD,
May 22nd, 1882.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 22nd, 1882.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

PRABHATI,
May 15th, 1882.

PRABHATI.

AKHAB-I-DARU-SAL-
TANAT,
April 12th, 1882.

the notices are not served upon them at all. The victims of this illegal practice are suddenly made aware of the existence of arrears by the appearance of a number of peons in their houses, who at once proceed to seize their property. The sufferers do not find any redress even if they complain to the Collector.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
May 22nd, 1882.

20. The *Sar Sudhánidhi*, of the 22nd May, asks the Lieutenant-Governor to again extend the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, and Contagious Diseases Act to those portions of Calcutta where they were formerly in force. Another prayer made to His Honor has for its object the reversal of the orders passed by Sir Ashley Eden regarding the diet of prisoners in the jails of Bengal.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,
May 13th, 1882.

21. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 13th May, suggests the necessity of clearing the Seth Gunga tank in the town of Pooree. What is the use, remarks the Editor, of the people paying the lodging-house tax if they do not derive any benefit therefrom? The proceeds of the tax ought to be spent in such sanitary works as that indicated above, instead of applying them to other miscellaneous works.

UTKAL DIPIKÁ.

22. The same journal learns from the *Poorooosotum Patriká* that on the 1st instant the son of the exiled Pooree Rajah, by name Jenna Moni, was made to sit on the guddee, and that he is called by the name of Mukund Deb. This is what should not have been. The Editor requests the persons interested in the management of the temple to apply to Government for bringing the Rajah's estate and the minor Rajah under the Court of Wards.

UTKAL DURPANA,
May 14th, 1882.

23. The *Utkal Durpana*, of the 14th May, in an article on the "Primary schools of Orissa," suggests the desirability of granting text-books to the students of the pathsalas, instead of making, as now, money payments to them by way of rewards for their proficiency.

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BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th May 1882.